

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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NEW YORK.

Trying to Raise an "Office Cat."

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

Events Past and to Come-- A Season Indicator--New Jersey Picnic Next Week-- Items from Various Sources.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Theo. I. Lonsbury's address is 909 Third Avenue, New York City.

Some time ago I began to feel an aching void somewhere, and one day a happy thought struck me. I knew in an instant what it was. I needed a cat to make my office complete, for it's almost a proverb that no printing office is complete without one. After a vain hunt of several weeks for a kitten that would grow up with my business and help me get good riddance of the rodents who are prone to feed upon choice paper, I was at last rewarded for my patience, and was presented with a lively kitten at a delicatessen store. Taking my prize to the office I made up a warm bed for it and made an entry in my day-book: "One pint of milk, 3 cents." But my kind offices were not required. Pussy preferred to snooze behind the grate; it lapped the milk only when I was out of sight; but finally became so tame that it would not run away, and couldn't if it would; it was sick. One of its hind legs grew longer than the others. I gave it some catnip.

The next morning Pussy was dead.

I continued my search, though, and this time had better luck. I got two kittens, so pretty I wanted to get their pictures taken. They were just big enough to exterminate mice, and would play all day long. I congratulated myself upon my luck, but in a few days one of the kittens got sick; one of its legs grew longer than the other, and again I offered it some catnip. But Pussy would not take it, and I left it to its fate.

The next morning Pussy was dead.

This was a sad blow to its sister, for no sooner had the first died than the other was taken sick. I did not feel like going into mourning again for the third time, and so this time boiled some catnip in milk and coaxed Pussy to take some. But it wouldn't, so I took a spoon and poured some down its mouth. Pussy got drunk, and seemed to rally; she ate heartily and cried for more, but--

The next morning Pussy was dead.

Now, will some kind friend please enlighten me as to why cat, cannot be cultivated in my office. I gave them no raw meats and little of any cooked meats. Did they lick up oil under my press, or did they inhale too much benzine, or were they poisoned, or had they lived eight of their allotted nine lives prior to their coming into my possession?

Don't tell me how to raise cats. I know that, and besides I want no more cats and no more funerals, but tell me why the cats died in quick succession.

The Quad Club is a season indicator (all rights reserved.) In the summer it never can get a quorum to hold a meeting. A call for an adjourned meeting was issued last week, and ten members good and true, responded. But to have a quorum seventeen members are required. When the club does hold a meeting, everybody can be sure it is Fall, and this will be Sept. 7th.

Next week, Saturday, August 31st, the Newark Society will show their ability as entertainers, and those who attend their picnic at Roseville Park, will know a thing or two about Jersey hospitality. The mosquitoes that are noted to be as big as crows, are confined to Hoboken, so don't be afraid to go.

R. R. Tweed, the tomato-can

printer, and John Quigg, spend their summer in the country like bloated millionaires. To say nothing of the status of their purse, and their arithmetical abilities of counting railroad ties, they are, or were a week ago, sojourning in Albany, and did not look as if they had had any work, or ran up any tailors' bills. This is something to their credit. They seem to have a long string of acquaintances among the Weary Willies and Dusty Rhodes.

Mrs. E. M. Souweine is off to Walkill, N. Y., to have a good time or to take in the fresh country air, as you please. Mr. Souweine is superintending his engravers and wondering why the world was ever created with barber shops in Brooklyn closed all day on Sundays. He has a fine French-cut beard.

Bentley's old-fashioned country circus is pitched at Eighth Avenue and 57th Street. All lovers of fun should go there, and see Col. E. Daniel Boone and his lions. W. H. C. Shriver (otherwise "Teddy, Jr.") is an usher on the reserved seats. Everybody, from Mr. Bentley and the press agent down, is very courteous. It's not the greatest show on earth, but the actors all good ones, and one gets his money's worth.

Theo. S. Rose took a sail up to Shelter Island Heights, and registered at the Prospect House, last week. He says it was a tremendous crowd what went on the boat; though it was a very nice sail, and the Island he describes as a very pretty one, nine miles around. He arrived home Sunday evening.

Sam. Frankenstein has obtained a nice position on Fulton Street, and for this reason did not go to the Adirondacks, as he had planned.

George Abrams, of Boston, Mass., is in this vicinity, where he will remain till after Labor Day. He takes trips with his bonnie bride to nearby places frequently, and next week expects to put in seven days at the Normandie House at Asbury Park. He says that Acheson & Co. of Boston, who were burnt out, carried no insurance, and that he doubted if the *Gazette* would ever be published again, not from choice, but from force of circumstances.

Mrs. A. M. Hatch is back from Ocean Grove, looking as dark as the sun can make 'em. She thinks that if she had staid there another month, she might rank among the belles of Darktown.

The Germans are preparing to celebrate their victory of their Empire over France, and the capture and imprisonment of Napoleon, on September 2d.

The "State of California" is now on the ocean, due and here next week with Rev. M. J. M. Koehler on board.

Wm. Conzelmann is suffering with some trouble with his leg, the veins showing too prominently, and is confined to the house, admittance being refused him at three different hospitals.

There is nothing said about balls for next winter. Perhaps the clubs are feeling about the bottom of their treasuries for the wherewithal--no, they are all right, but the trouble is, it is safe to use what is left in hope of a replenishment?

None of the papers are talking of good times. The other day a man came to me and asked for a small "wheel" to help him to get to Mount Vernon, where he had work, claiming to be a brother of a teacher in the Kendall Green School. I gave him the nix, for there are 750 saloons between here and Mt. Vernon, according to my reckoning.

Your friends want to know if you have gone to the country, or have got back from there. Send me a postal, and have it reach me by Tuesday night, or before. When you want information, don't forget to enclose a stamp. I have too many of these, and have to pay rent every month.

TED.

SERVICES FOR DEAF-MUTES.

ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,
AUGUST 25TH.

St. Ann's in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, 3.30 P.M.
St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, 3 P.M.
Pro Cathedral, 110th St. near Amsterdam Avenue, New York, 3 P.M.

FANWOOD.

The Re-opening of the Term Postponed

TILL SEPTEMBER 11.

A Few Newsy Items Culled from Here and There.

(From various sources.)

Owing to circumstances to which the authorities have no control, it has been deemed necessary to postpone the re-opening of the next school sessions till *Wednesday, September 11th*. This will afford the pupils and teachers an additional week vacation.

Circulars were issued last week notifying parents and guardians of pupils of the change. In the circulars the Principal also states that "in addition to the trades heretofore taught, instruction in floriculture will hereafter be given. The Classification has been made, and the classes will be organized at once. Punctuality is therefore required. Failure to return promptly will prevent promotion."

We well remember when the pupils made it a habit to return a week or even a month after school re-opened, delaying almost the entire routine of the school. Of late years this has been somewhat lessened. The Principal has determined that there must be no more delay, and all who fail to return promptly, will be ranked a grade lower.

This is not done as a punishment, for it is sometimes the case that pupils are sick, or have some other good reason, which do not permit them to return till after the machinery of the school is in operation, but in justice of the pupils and teachers, it has been deemed necessary to follow this course. As it prevents progress, therefore, all who fail to return promptly will have to submit to the new rule, and be put in a lower class until they can make up, or until the second term after the Christmas holidays. The vacation has been long enough, and we hope an enjoyable one to both pupils and teachers, and on the 11th of September, it is earnestly expected that all will be at Fanwood again, except the graduates, to whom we wish God speed and a prosperous career.

Arthur Izquierdo entertained a company one evening last week. Arthur hails from South America, attending school here; he can articulate many words besides has made remarkable progress in his studies. He is always ready and willing to please any one. In athletic sports, he takes a leading part. He is a member of both the Fanwood football team and baseball nine. Arthur has some knowledge of the Spanish language and customs of the Spaniards, and his way of telling things are sometimes very amusing. The most interesting of all was his Spanish dance, but the "Elephant" trick brought down the house, or rather the piazza. For the amusement of the boys he has made an immense kite, and on a windy evening, to the delight of the little ones, he gets it out, and lets 'er go, sometimes so high up that it is almost invisible. But Arthur is the greatest croquet crank of all. He is not an expert at the game, he plays almost every evening, except Sunday, but if there is any one willing to play he will accommodate him.

A new board walk, four feet wide, is being put up from the Ridge Road to the Boulevard. The old one, which has done service, lo! these many years, was about two feet wide, and very difficult to walk on at night, especially by the semi-mutes, who are known to be unable to walk straight in the dark. Several years ago, two well known semi-mutes while walking on the Institution ground in the zig-zag way common among all semi-mutes, were seen by an elderly woman, who thought that they had been drinking. Of course, she did not know that semi-mutes could not walk

straight. She does now, though. Some one told me that the only way to tell when a semi-mute has been drinking, is when he walks straight at night. Be it as it is, the new board walk is a welcome improvement.

The Exchange editor of the *Exponent* seems to think, so it appears, that it is right and proper to take news items from this column, and not give this paper credit. We think not. It has occurred several times, and we now call attention to the fact that if the deaf want the latest news about their class, they must read the *DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL*. This paper is the only paper that gives Fanwood news. All the other papers that have anything about Fanwood, obtain their news from the Fanwood Column.

Bon John H. Hogan, the *mal-bon* correspondent of this column, when he is at Fanwood, is spending the rest of his vacation at Newark, N. J., crabbng, writing poetry and fighting the new kind of skeeters which have recently made their appearance in large numbers in that Jersey town. He will return to school in the Fall to complete his course.

We have not heard the last of deaf-mutes risking their lives to save others. Willie Abrams, a pupil here has already this summer saved three persons from drowning. We would like to give detailed accounts of his brave acts, but Willie is too modest, and thinks that the mere mention of the fact is sufficient.

Andrew Paul, a graduate of '94, was at the Institution last week. Soon after graduating he obtained employment in a garden across the Harlem Bridge, but for some reason or other he lost his place. He is now in want; the Principal sent him away with a merry heart and some "free" silver.

Messrs. Hodgson and Fox returned from Saratoga Springs on Saturday morning, and report that the Convention of the Empire State Association though slimly attended, was nevertheless a successful gathering in point of enthusiasm manifested by those who were there.

Monday evening there was an exciting game of croquet in progress on the lawn facing the Principal's office. It lasted longer than an ordinary game usually does, as both sides were evenly matched. Darkness soon set in, but the game went on, until the home stake, in some mysterious way, suddenly disappeared.

Mr. Louis A. Divine left on Monday. Before he enters upon his duties as teacher in the Montana School, he intends to visit the following places: Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Staunton, Va., and Ord, Neb.

Mr. William G. Shanks, who has been appointed supervisor in place of Mr. Louis A. Divine, arrived on Saturday evening, and is now doing duty.

Eugene V. Moeslein, a pupil here, has gone to spend the remainder of his vacation with his uncle in Paterson, N. J. He left for that place last Wednesday, the 14th inst.

Miss Agnes Craig, one the girls' assistant supervisors, is now in the city of "Brotherly Love" to spend a two weeks' vacation with her relatives.

Insurance and other trifles is the cause of the delay in erecting the new Trade School building, but we understand that work is to commence soon.

Prof. Jones conducted services as usual on Sunday morning. It being warm, the pupils assembled on the front piazza.

Mr. Hugh Conley Seward, the Assistant Steward, was in Delhi, N. Y., to enroll a new pupil on Tuesday the 20th.

John Keiser, one of the *JOURNAL* composers, visited his grandfather in Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday last.

Miss Martha Jaycox called at the Institution one afternoon last week to see Miss Agnes Craig.

Rev. Mr. Dantzer's Appointments.

AUGUST.
25-10.30 A.M. St. James, Buffalo, Holy Communion in the basement.
25-4.00 P.M. St. James', Buffalo, Evening Prayer.

Address: Rev. C. O. Dantzer
447 Elk St., Buffalo, N. Y.

COLUMBUS.

A Hint to the Graduates of the Nebraska School.

AT THE KINGRY HOME- STEAD.

Other News Notes, including the Tribulations of the "Journal" Scabbe.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The people of Nebraska, especially the lawyers, have queer notions, or else they are away behind the times. Classing an institution for the deaf as an *Asylum* in this modern era is inexcusable. Attorney-General Churchill, we fear, has never visited a school for the deaf or he would not have rendered his opinion classing them as an asylum. The graduates of the Nebraska Institution should resent this stigma, by going before this officer and showing him that they are no longer wards of the State but self-supporting, independent citizens. While attending the school, they received only what every other hearing child was granted in the public schools of the State, an education. And having obtained this, they have gone forth to earn their livelihood just as the hearing have done, and no longer are a burden on the State.

Mrs. Gillespie, nee McPeck, came up from Cincinnati Saturday evening and is the guest of Miss Nellie Dundon. She will remain in the city till after the reunion. From her we learn that about twenty of the deaf will come up from Cincinnati to attend the reunion. Had times been good the past year, an even hundred of the Queen City's deaf would have taken Columbus by storm. There are still a few who are out of work, and some who can get employment for only part of the time. A raffle of a silver water set, for the benefit of the Home, is to take place on the 30th. It is engineered by Mr. Gillespie. He has also secured contributions for the same object of about \$135.

There was quite a party of young folks down at Urban Crest from this city Sunday, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Kingry. It was composed of Misses Bard, Kulner, Dundon, Biggan, Fowles, Mrs. Gillespie, Messrs. Neutzing and Fred. Schwarz, and Mr. and Mrs. William Rose. From Grove City, Messrs. Goldsmith and Alonzo Kingry came over. The Columbus party took the electric cars to Green Lawn Cemetery, and were there met by Mr. Kingry and taken by carriage to his home. A genuine old-fashioned country dinner was served. Mrs. Kingry understands how to set out a fine table for the city folks, and it is needless to add that the latter helped themselves to the different courses in a manner that spoke but too plainly they had a strong liking for country grub.

The party returned late in the evening, ever so thankful to Mr. and Mrs. Kingry for their hospitality and kind attention shown.

Mr. Alonzo Kingry met with quite a serious accident last week, over in Grove City. He was riding on his bicycle, and in passing a horse being led to the stable, was kicked. He was thrown some distance. He received a couple of ugly cuts on the side of his head and face and seems to have had a very close call.

Lottie, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Kingry, has been dangerously ill, but at last accounts was on the road to recovery.

Mr. Frank Flenniken, one of the sons of the first pupil of the Institution, the late Samuel Flenniken, has been taken to the home of his sister over in Madison County. He has been ailing for some time with a complication of diseases, and it is feared he can not last much longer.

Misses Nettie Jones and Bell McRedmond left this week for Piqua, where they will be the guest of Miss Bessie Deftrees for a while. From there they will go to Dayton to visit Mrs. E. J. Scott, returning in time for the reunion.

Miss Bessie McGregor went up to

Sandusky Thursday, for a two weeks' stay with her schoolmate, Miss Ida Ohlemacher.

Miss Cora Dickson, of the State bindery, is enjoying a visit from her sister this week.

Mrs. Ella Zell, with Ethel and Ernest, returned last night from Cleveland, where they have been for some weeks helping to keep house with Miss Louise K. Thompson, for a family off at a fashionable watering place.

Moving and the tribulations that accompany it, have kept the writer's mind up to the boiling point for a week past.

A. B. G.

August 17, 1895.

THE GALLAUDET HOME.

Mrs. C. M. Nelson has been at the Home more than once this summer. Each time she stayed over night, and enjoyed her visit very much.

Some of the inmates attended a festival at Masonic Hall, Poughkeepsie, on Thursday afternoon and evening, June 13th. The entertainment was gotten up in aid of the Home, and as a result a snug little sum of money went into the treasury. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet honored the occasion with his presence.

Mr. Isaac B. Gardner conducted chapel service here on Sunday, June 23d, and the following Sabbath. He was spending a part of his three weeks' vacation up this way, he has improved greatly in the use of the sign-language since he left us for Fanwood last winter.

Not long ago, Benny Friday received a visit from his mother, and was very glad to see her again. She brought him some new clothes and cigars.

Mrs. Mary McGuire Clark was admitted to the Home from New York City on July 23d. Miss Mary Louisa Lockwood, of Brooklyn, became an inmate a week later. She is a graduate of Fanwood, but Mrs. Clark got her education at the Fiftieth Street Institution. Among her classmates was Mr. W. O. Fitzgerald, the well known Custom House clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. McMann were visiting their mother in Poughkeepsie, just before the marriage of Mr. W. J. Nelson and Mrs. Mary Goodrich Newell was solemnized. Mr. McMann availed himself of the opportunity, and took a trip down here on his wheel.

During her recent sojourn in the metropolis, Mrs. Kipp took in the Golden Wedding of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Gallaudet, which came off at Fanwood. She was surprised and pleased to see what changes had been brought there since her graduation.

Mr. Brewer obtained a leave of absence for a few days lately. He did not go on the excursion of the Union League, as it was reported in the *JOURNAL* some time ago, but spent the Glorious Fourth away from here.

Mr. Gibson McConnell and John E. O'Brien were Sunday callers at the Home a month ago. They are semi-mutes and graduated from the High Class at Fanwood.

One pleasant afternoon a short time ago, Mrs. Frost and her little son dropped in here. The lady's husband is a coroner at Wappinger's Falls.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet came to the Home on July 22d, to bid us goodbye, before he sailed for Europe on the steamship "Campania," which left her pier in New York the following Saturday. We hope he had a fair voyage across the trackless deep, and reached his destination without encountering any mishaps.

On the 27th ult., Mrs. S. Willis, a trustee of the Home, made his annual visit of inspection here.

Sets of new rules in frames, have been put in the inmates' rooms and halls.

Mrs. Sophia Nicholson, an ex-matron of the Home, called upon her friends here on a recent Wednesday. She was stopping with Mrs. Baker in Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. Edwards was glad to learn that the statement which appeared in a Western deaf-mute newspaper a few weeks ago, about the coming marriage of her son, Walter D. Edwards and Miss Cora Arnold, proved to be untrue. Mr. Edwards is already married, but has separated

ed from his wife. They have a boy nine years old.

Mr. and Mrs. James Davis and daughter Helen, were the guests of Mrs. Davis, on last Independence Day. Mr. Davis is a clerk at the General Post Office in New York.

On Friday, the 9th inst., Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Van Tassel, of North Tarrytown, N. Y., were at the Nelson homestead, on Cannon Street, Poughkeepsie. Having partaken of a nice lunch, they were escorted here and received a warm welcome, for they have some old schoolmates among us. The next afternoon Mr. Van Tassel occupied the chapel platform, and gave us a brief account of Dr. and Mrs. Gallaudet's Golden Wedding Celebration. Then followed the reading of a very interesting letter, which Mrs. Nelson got that morning from the good doctor, who is on a visit abroad in the interests of the deaf.

While Eddie Palin was in Williamsburg last June, he went to Port Jefferson, L. I., and called upon his old school chum, Mr. W. L. Howell, whom he said was doing well.

Mrs. Nelson accompanied her sister, Mrs. Ferris, of Peckskill, N. Y., to the Home two weeks ago. They brought a box of candies of which we all had some.

Sunday before last Mr. Van Tassel officiated in our little chapel. His subject was *Abah*. Mr. Van Tassel and his wife went down to Newburgh, where they passed the night with friends.

Information comes from a reliable source that Mrs. Cornelia McMann is very ill at her residence in New York City. It is hoped she will be all right before long.

Mr. Sprague expects to go to the Dutchess County Fair, which is to be held in Poughkeepsie during the latter part of September. Some of the things he has made will be on exhibition there.

LOUISE.

Recently John F. Long, the well-known deaf-mute tonorial artist of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., came to Greensburg with the view of consulting an attorney. A few minutes before departing for home he took occasion to drop in at the *Daily Tribune* office, where your scribe holds cases. He, in a communication, said that he was accused of having set fire to a small shop of a colored barber, which occurred at the first-named town at an early hour in the morning, and that those who saw him coming to the scene were led to believe that he was responsible for the incendiary fire. It is said that the charge made against him is a malicious one, though it need not worry him any. His friends know him to be a quiet and law-abiding citizen. It is very likely that the case will be brought before court in Greensburg during the September term. The fact is that he will not be found guilty of such a crime.

Mr. John Newcomb and Emil Scheffler, of Newark, N. J., went on an excursion to Newburgh, N. Y., by steamboat on Sunday the 11th inst. They admired the beautiful scenery along the Hudson River.

Mr. William Taylor, of Los Angeles, Cal., his parents, sister, brother and some of his relatives, returned from Redondo Beach, Cal., where they have been spending a vacation week, and enjoying refreshing sea breezes.

NOTICE.

To patrons of the New Jersey Deaf-Mute Society Picnic--We wish to say that on the premises where the event will come off, they will find everything to quench their thirst and all table food at very low prices. Bring your friends to spend an afternoon in the most pleasant park in the city of Newark. Games called at three o'clock P.M.

THE COMMITTEE.

The Hidden Life.

Hidden in the silences of every human soul. There is a life unseen by mortal eye. Unspoken yearning, and wishes half-defined. Make up this silent life with many a sigh. We lead two lives, the outward seeming fair And full of smiles that on the surface lie. The other spent in many a silent prayer. With thoughts and feelings hidden from the eye.

Each hope and joy and grief is hid within. And none may enter memory's sacred portal. All happy visions of what might have been Are hid within the soul that is immortal.

The hidden life not those we love may share. Though we may strive to draw them close. Our secret chamber--none may enter there. Save that one eye that never seeks repose.

And if beneath that eye we do not quail, Though all the world may turn from us aside, We own a secret power that shall prevail. When every motive of our life is tried. --Anon (Town Bureku).

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1895.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.

One copy, one year, \$1.00
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CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the
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"He's true to God who's true to man;
Wherever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
Neath the all-beholding eye,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves,
And not for all the race."

THE *Exponent* levels a half-column of editorial abuse at Alex. L. Pach, the Easton photographer, because of disappointment in receiving a group photograph of the Flint Convention. The editor of this paper has no desire to interfere with the business arrangements of any other newspaper, but in the cause of justice protests against the bullying attitude of the *Exponent* when directed at individuals. It is none of the public's business whether Pach and the *Exponent* management came to an agreement or not, and that paper has no right to smirch the character of any one, as the law provides for punishment of those guilty of a breach of contract. However, having witnessed the discussion and agreement, the editor of the JOURNAL can refute the slander that Pach advanced the argument that it would take the bread and butter out of his mouth to deprive him of the photographic privilege. We distinctly saw Pach state that after he had taken his group that they could go ahead and make all the groups they wanted, but it would not be right for them to take advantage of him by photographing the group he had posed. They must do their own posing. Then it was that Pach offered to give them a finished photo made in Flint in three days. Afterwards when orders for photographs were being taken, many declined, on the ground that the *Exponent* manager had promised to give a fine half-tone group along with the next issue of the paper, saying that Pach's photograph would cost a dollar, and they could get as good a picture and a year's subscription for the same price. We leave it for the readers to decide whether this can be called "sharp practice" or not.

It was also the *Exponent* ring that insulted the honorary alumni of Gallaudet College, by omitting to invite them to the "Alumni Banquet," and gave as a reason that one honorary alumnus was not on good terms with President Gallaudet, and they (the committee) were therefore obliged "to draw the line somewhere." On this line of argument, if one member of any College Class had made himself objectionable, all the members of that particular Class should be rejected. As a matter of fact, President Gallaudet is on friendly terms with the honorary alumnus referred to. He may differ with many people on matters of principle, but he is too high-minded to harbor a personal grudge, and it will make him blush when he learns of the contemptible subterfuge resorted to on the occasion of the college alumni banquet at Flint.

A couple of weeks ago, the *Exponent* levelled a column of abuse at New York deaf-mutes in general and the Quad Club in particular. Like the scurrilous article against the club a year or so ago, this was wholly uncalculated for. The picnic of the aforesaid club was well managed and orderly. It is true beer was sold on the grounds, but never in the history of New York picnics have members of a club ordered beer by the keg, set up a bar on the grounds, and in white aprons and bared arms drawn the spigot, knocked in the tap, and then dispensed it to the crowd at a nickel a glass, including a collar whose altitude would make a Coney Island bartender turn green with the envy. Those who attended the World's Congress of the Deaf will know what is referred to.

If the *Exponent* really wants to represent the best interests of the deaf, it should at once drop the bullying tone adopted when dealing with men intelligent enough and independent enough to refuse blind allegiance to any individual or be swayed by the erratic policy of any newspaper. With such an array of talent as is published every week at the top of its editorial column, it is reasonable to expect a paper that will be dignified in tone, firm in principle, judicious in dealing with current topics, and interesting and newsworthy without being either impertinent or malicious. The aim should not be to boss the deaf of the country, but rather to serve them. Such a paper would be a true exponent of the deaf, and it is what we are constantly trying to make the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

FIRE having wrought great damage to the school for the deaf at Salt Lake City, Utah, the query naturally arises, How will the deaf of Utah get instruction during the coming school term? It is not to be supposed that, under other circumstances, such a question would intrude itself, but the fact that lack of funds forced them to close early in the summer makes it doubtful whether the work of education can be promptly resumed. It is said the loss was about \$10,000. We sympathize with the authorities of the school and with the deaf who are connected with it as pupils, and hope some way will be provided to continue the educational work.

FULL accounts of the conventions held at Richmond, Va., and Saratoga Springs, N. Y., respectively, will be found in this issue. The JOURNAL is bound to keep in the front rank when it comes to reporting important gatherings.

ITEMIZER.

Abbreviated News Concerning Deaf-Mutes.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer*.

Louis Lyons, of Chicago, went to Gano, Ill., on the 8th, to visit Mr. Page.

William Gilmore is working in the same printing office where George Theiss works, in New York City.

Uncle James O'Neil has been very sick for a couple of weeks, and has gone to Troy, N. Y., to recuperate.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hutton, of Arlington, N. J., will sail for home, from Glasgow, Scotland, on the "City of Rome" on the 23d of August.

Mrs. George Homer and her daughter, Mrs. Diman, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Homer, at their cottage at Kennebunkport, Me.

Willie Hoy, who was recently released by the Cincinnati Baseball Club, has again been signed by that club. He is a fine player, and a man of temperate and steady habits.

Mr. James Thompson, of New York City, expects to go to Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., instead of going to Boston, Mass., this month; also visit several places in that county. He goes away on August 21st.

Mrs. Alex. Deszendorf, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and her children, have been in the country for three months, and expect to return home on Labor Day, when her husband will present her a new two-story house and deeds.

The parents of Frank Widaman will, in a short time, move back to their old home in Irwin from the new town of North Irwin, where he spent his childhood days. He expects, if he can obtain permission, to help them to move their household effects.

Mr. Geo. M. Hamm, who graduated from Fanwood last June, has been visiting friends in Orange County, N. Y., this summer. He has gained about sixteen pounds. He intends to go to New Orleans next December to visit his aunt, whom he has not seen for a number of years, but of course will again return to Brooklyn, perhaps to reside permanently.

Mr. Henry J. Haight is now in the Adirondacks, where he will remain for about ten days. He was at the Empire State Association Convention in Saratoga, and received one complimentary vote for treasurer, some body evidently believing that one who had a million or so in improved property would not find it a very great burden to his present responsibility to care for the association's treasury.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Porter have returned home after spending two weeks at the Catskills, N. Y., and three weeks at Ocean Grove, N. J. Their little daughter, Corrie, enjoyed the mountain air and sea breeze very much. Mrs. Hawkins, mother of Mrs. Porter, was with them most of the time, is now in Oswego, N. Y., but will shortly go back to Trenton. Mr. Porter will soon commence work again, feeling much refreshed after his long and pleasant vacation.

FAITHFUL WORK VS. METHODS.

EDWARD WALTHER, Director of the Royal Deaf-Mute Normal Institute at Berlin, Prussia, in his recently published elaborate "Handbuch der Taubstummenbildung," (Manual of Deaf-Mute Instruction), pp. 109-111, after speaking of the advantages, and disadvantages claimed for natural gestures, and for the sign language in the instruction of the Deaf, says:

THE SIGN LANGUAGE IN THE INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES, AND IN ALL INTERCOURSE HAD WITH THEM IS TO BE REPPRESSED.

GRASER, already (1829) thus referred to the sign language: "Away with all gesticulations, and sign language in the instruction of deaf-mutes; away with all finger alphabets in the instruction of these unfortunates." Deaf-Mute Institutions in order to fulfill their obligations in regard to teaching speech, must adhere to this demand. Deaf-mutes to the extent of their ability must be compelled to use speech in their communications. Compulsion begets habit, and from habit results free and cheerful compliance in the use of speech.

Where speech does not exist at all, as is the case when young children enter school, of course the sign language which these children bring with them is to be used, as it then is the only means of communication. This presupposes that the teacher of the Deaf is also conversant with, and can use it. Even if the sign language is not used in a Deaf-Mute Institution, a knowledge of the sign language should be demanded of the teacher. He will have occasion to use the sign language when he wishes to speak to a larger number of educated and uneducated deaf who are either not at all, or only partially capable of comprehending oral speech; also in the event of his having to represent deaf-mutes in court, or when such apply to him for advice and aid; everywhere he will have occasion to use it. Who is it that can communicate with deaf-mutes, and not be familiar with it?

The preceding requirement of teachers, may readily lead to misconception, as it is evidenced by the action of many of their numbers. Do we not frequently find instructors confront their pupils rigid, and devoid of emotional expression, simply upon the principle that gestures must be avoided. What would we do if the preacher in the pulpit, in a fixed pose, with monotonous voice and inanimate countenance, draw forth his sermon. Would we not, although the discourse might be readily understood, soon commence to nod? How unemotional the deaf-mute must remain, how difficult it is for him to preserve his attention interestedly, when he observes nothing more than the movements of the mouth engaged in oral action!

Hearing people in speaking, when they desire to specially impress their listeners, avail themselves of numerous so-called elocutionary means, such as a rising and and falling inflection of the voice, accelerating or retarding the rapidity of speech, powerful voice utterings, and almost inaudible whispers, longer or shorter periods of silence gesticulations, and facial movements, etc. When the hearing person deems these requisite, although his hearers have no difficulty in comprehending the manifest, and the hidden purport of language, why should the deaf-mute be expected to content himself with the movements of the lips, which more frequently are rather guessed than recognized? No, never!

The natural gesticulations, and movements which accompany the speech of the hearing, are not gestures (signs) in the strict sense of the word. Neither is the imitation of certain actions (such as walking, running, striking, falling, etc., nor the presentation of external appearance, (such as size, form, etc.), these cannot be designated sign-language. These, and all those gestures which the hearing generally use, and understand, are permissible to the teacher of deaf-mutes.

In order to be able to substitute to the deaf-mute the sensation produced upon the hearing by the tone-modulations of speech, it becomes the duty of an instructor of the Deaf to render expressive and visible, especially in his countenance, all inner emotions which he presents verbally, whether they be of a purely subjective character, or manifest in words uttered, as, for instance, in the telling of stories, etc. Without even looking at the lips of the speaker, the deaf-mute must already comprehend whether sorrow or joy is involved, whether a modest request, or a stern command is implied, whether a desire is expressed or a question is asked. A teacher of deaf-mutes devoid of an expressive countenance, cannot be a good instructor. When reciting dialogues, for instance, such as appear in Biblical History, the persons speaking are to be represented to pupils in such a manner as to enable them readily to distinguish which one of the two persons is speaking, just as is done

by the teacher in the change of voice he resorts to, when addressing the hearing in the character of one or another of the persons speaking. At all events, instruction devoid of gestures demands skilled and faithful teachers, who understand how to employ "mental means of vision."

The exclusion of the sign language was not originally a criterion of the German Method; it has only become so within the last twenty years. If it is assumed that thereby a new era of deaf-mute instruction began, it is an error. It can only be designated a new and valuable experience in the method of instructing deaf-mutes. If, since introducing the same, essential and more favorable results have been achieved in the domain of oral instruction than formerly, it is well to bear in mind also that since then essentially advantageous improvements have likewise been accomplished in the matter of deaf-mute institutions, the admission of pupils, course of studies, outfit of school rooms, size of classes, and number of teachers. The repression of the sign language is good—faithful work is better.

A SCURVY LIE NAILED.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Dear Sir:—The current issue of the *National Exponent* has just reached me several days late. An editorial, which is a tissue of lies from beginning to end is such a mendacious attack on myself and my integrity, that, fearing the *Exponent* would not make any amends, if asked to do so, I ask considerable of your space, not to set myself right before your readers; the hundreds who have paid for and got my pictures know my reputation, but to show up the *Exponent* people in their true colors.

To specify the various lies in the *Exponent*, it is necessary to take them in the order they occur.

Mr. Clarke did not give Mr. Regensberg permission to make a picture. Mr. Clarke frankly disavowed any rights in that direction. I protested against Regensberg's making a picture on the sole ground of confusion it would make. I did not tell him my bread and butter depended on it.

I did tell him I was a photographer and reminded him of his various lines—finally told him if he wanted a picture I would make him one free. He said it would take too long, and rather than have the photographing turned into a burlesque by having him assist at it as he wanted, I told him I would have one finished especially for him in Flint. This I did—every one at the Convention knows it.

In fact to accommodate the man who now attacks me, I paid a Flint photographer \$3 for the privilege of finishing a copy of the plates.

I made one of the general group and one of the Principals for Regensberg, but the demand to see them was so great I told him to leave them on exhibition, as I certainly had a right to do.

Regensberg left on Sunday morning, leaving instructions for Gallagher or McGregor to bring the pictures.

I left on Monday—on my arrival home I found a letter from Regensberg asking for the pictures. As the last I saw of them was at Flint, I wrote to Principal Clarke and asked that they be sent to Chicago. Every fair-minded man and woman will see that I more than filled my promise—which I made voluntarily, and which was a courtesy not a right to the ingrates of the *Exponent*.

The *Exponent* trots out a worn-out piece of ancient history which was fully ventilated long ago.

In brief, Regensberg and Codman refused to allow me to take pictures at the Pas a Pas Club picnic, because they said they had worked hard to make the World's Congress a success, and wanted to repay themselves for their trouble with the profit on picnic pictures.

I then offered ten per cent for the privilege—they refused it. At the picnic I made pictures against their wishes, and then they came to collect ten per cent of the receipts.

No one but a fool would have given them anything under the circumstances, since they had no more rights on the grounds than I had.

Mr. Codman not only did not allow me, but refused me permission in the presence of twenty people.

Not a word was spoken of a written agreement.

In fact it was MacGregor of the *Exponent* who urged me to make the Ohio group.

They say my business being sold under the hammer. This is the meanest lie of all. I sold my business. No one else had a hand in the transaction. My business was never out of my hands except once for twenty-four hours, while the dissolution of a partnership was being accomplished.

A sneer is made at my being tutor to a gentleman's deaf-mute son. This is my private business, but since they drag it out, I will state that my wife's health made it impossible for me to move away from our home for the present, so I accepted the tutorship in order not to be idle until such time as my wife's health permits of our going elsewhere to accept one of the

several positions offered me. Besides, it is an honorable position and leaves me a great deal of leisure to keep my photographic contracts.

The whole matter of the *Exponent's* malicious lying is the result of some of its "fakings" being shown up in the *Gazette*.

This they lay at my door, but "The Tournament," Mr. White, and Mr. White alone, writes.

This whole attack is the work of a man who invited a party of his friends to sit for a picture on an ocean steamer, and then had the gall to ask each to send him 15 cents for a copy!!!

Very truly yours,

ALEX. L. PACH.
EASTON, PA., Aug. 19, '95.

THE HEINICKE MONUMENT.

On Sunday, the 14th day of July, some 400 deaf-mutes, (largely delegates from the numerous German deaf-mute societies,) assembled at Eppendorf, a suburb of Hamburg, to attend the unveiling of the monument erected by the deaf-mutes of Germany, where Samuel Heinicke first commenced his career as a teacher of the deaf. The weather was very unfavorable during the ceremony, and umbrellas had to be brought into requisition. But this did not daunt the ardor of those in attendance. Superintendent Schonberger was the orator, and despite of the pouring rain, frequently elicited applause. Among other things, he said: "As it was Heinicke's sole effort to secure speech to the deaf, have we a right to commemorate his efforts, whilst at the same time, in addressing this gathering of deaf-mutes, we avail ourselves of the aid afforded by gestures it was his life work to combat? We are not here to discuss the relative merits of the sign language and speech; this must be left to experience to determine. We can say, however, that no teacher of deaf-mutes desires to withhold speech from them, as its value is well established. It is altogether another question, however, to determine whether, or not, the ability to speak suffices for the deaf-mutes' mental development, or whether under certain limitations and conditions, he does not have need of the sign language, which will always remain his mother tongue. If Heinicke combated the sign language, it was in the form which the Abbe de l'Epee gave it in the French schools. To a certain extent Heinicke, even at his time, approved of gestures. We are not here, however, to engage in the war of methods, but to do honor to the memory of the man, who above all others of his period in Germany, contended for, and achieved in behalf of deaf-mutes, the right to become active factors in the mental development of mankind," etc.

At the close of the address, the monument was unveiled amidst great rejoicing. It consists of a beautifully executed bust in bronze, executed by the well known deaf artist, Peter V. Woldke, placed on a fine pedestal some ten feet high, made of red Swedish granite. The several delegations from Leipsig, Magdeburg, Hanover, Braunschweig, Berlin, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein, reverently stepped up in turn, and deposited at the base superb floral wreaths, to which were attached heavy sashes of elegant ribbons. The absence of teachers of the deaf was rather noticeable, only Messrs. Kruse and Franke, of Schleswig, and Mr. Heidsieck, of Breslau, being observed attending. The immediate descendants of Heinicke, however, were represented by his granddaughter, the widow Nielson of Ellbeck, whose father, Anton Heinicke, was a son of Samuel Heinicke, Mrs. Nielson's daughters, Madam Weigandt and Madam Troger, with their children, (great, and great-great-grandchildren,) were also in attendance. A banquet, with the usual abundance of good things, including toasts and telegrams from distant friends, closed the festivities of the day.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.
AUGUST.
24-3 P.M., Niles, Mich., Service.
24-8 P.M., Michigan City, Service.
25-10 A.M., Chicago, Parish house of Trinity Church, Holy Communion.
25-3 P.M., Chicago, Evening Service and Sermon.
26-7:30 P.M., Grand Rapids, Chapel of St. Mark's Church.
27-7:30 P.M., Detroit, Chapel of St. John's Church.
30-Morning, Columbus, Opening of the Reunion.
31-Columbus.

SEPTEMBER.
1-10:30 A.M., Columbus, Service.
1-3 P.M., Columbus, Service and Baptism.
Please address the Rev. A. W. Mann, at 923 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, O.

Rev. Mr. Cloud's Appointments.
SEPTEMBER.
1.-St. Louis, 11 A.M., 12th Trinity, "Ephphatha."
6.-St. Louis, 8 P.M., Brotherhood of St. Andrew.
8.-St. Louis, 9:10, 9:50, and 11 A.M., Services.
15.-St. Louis, 9:10, 9:50, and 11 A.M., Services.
20.-St. Louis, 8 P.M., Public Opinion Reading.
22.-St. Louis, 9:10, 9:50, and 11 A.M., Services.
23.-Olathe, Kan., 7:30 P.M., Emmanuel Church.
29.-Kansas City, Mo., Grace Church, 12th and Washington Streets, 10 A.M., 11 A.M., and 8 P.M. Bishop Atwill will preach at 3 P.M.

A NOBLE WORK.

THE PAINS TAKEN IN THE EDUCATION OF DEAF-MUTES—WONDERFUL RESULTS—REV. A. W. MANN TELLS OF THE SUCCESS ACHIEVED—SPIRITUAL ENLIGHTENMENT FOR THOSE WHO CAN NEITHER HEAR NOR SPEAK—FORTY THOUSAND IN THIS COUNTRY.

Cleveland Leader, Aug. 11.

Comparatively few persons in Cleveland know that there is in this city a regularly organized mission which has for its object the spiritual enlightenment of the deaf and dumb.

A still smaller number probably realizes that such a mission exists in a large number of other cities, and that all of these missions that are in the middle western section of the country were established by a Cleveland deaf-mute, Rev. Austin W. Mann.

Rev. Mr. Mann, who is now fifty-three years of age, is still in this work, and he now has a co-worker. The assistant is Rev. James H. Cloud, M.A., of the St. Louis and Kansas City Missions, who holds services in addition in other places. He is himself a deaf-mute. Rev. Mr. Mann has probably the largest parish of any clergyman in the country. It includes missions in the following parishes: Ephphatha, Detroit; St. Bede's, Grand Rapids; All Angels', Chicago; St. Thomas', St. Louis; Holy Spirit, Kansas City; St. Alban's, Indianapolis; St. Mark's, Cincinnati; St. Clement's, Dayton; All Saints', Columbus; St. Agnes, Cleveland; and St. Margaret's, Pittsburg.

Rev. Mr. Mann has represented the church at many conventions of deaf-mutes and their educators and attended conferences of clergy engaged in this work.

Outside of his large parish, Rev. Mr. Mann has officiated in nearly all of the large Eastern cities and on the Pacific coast. Last summer he attended a conference of the clerical and lay workers of the Anglican Church, and afterwards preached in the sign language in several cities of

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

In personal appearance Rev. Mr. Mann is of medium stature and thick set. He has an imposing presence, a magnificent head, and eloquent eyes when he tells of his work in writing or in the sign language. A reporter who interviewed Mr. Mann on one occasion remarked afterwards that it was easier than talking with a man in possession of all his faculties. Mr. Mann placed a large tablet between himself and his interviewer, and the reporter wrote his questions on this. Mr. Mann read the question "upside down" and wrote the answer to it in the same manner without turning the tablet.

The following sketch of the art of educating deaf-mutes was written by Mr. Mann for the *Leader*:

"Thus wrote Mrs. Lydia Huntley Sigourney after a visit to the parent school for deaf-mute children at Hartford, Conn., seventy years ago:

"The cunning finger, finely twined,
The subtle thread that knitteth mind to mind.
There, that strange bridge, of signs was built,
Where, where roll
The sunless waves that sever soul from soul,
And by the arch, no bigger than a hand,
Truth traveled over to the silent land."

"Yes, over this 'bridge of signs' travel ideas which illumine and quicken minds shut out from the world of thought by the closed ear. The educated deaf-mute of to-day disproves the oft quoted dictum of Lucretius, the Roman poet philosopher, that,

"To instruct the deaf no art could ever reach,
No care improve them, and no wisdom teach."

"In those days, happily past forever, these unfortunate people were under the ban of society and classed with the insane and idiotic. Whatever yearning there was for mental enlightenment was met with the cold answer that there was no hope. Philosophers declared that knowledge could be conveyed only through the ear. The fact of divine provision of signs to meet the mental and spiritual needs of the deaf had

NOT BEEN DISCOVERED.

"The usefulness of sign language as a means to an end in deaf-mute education has been demonstrated beyond question. It is, however, difficult for any one not versed in this work to understand how the graceful motions of the hand coupled with expressions of face and eye give meaning to written words and explain their grammatical relations. For it must be borne in mind always that the deaf-mute child goes to school to learn to read and write, contrary to the widespread impression that the principal object is to learn the sign language.

"When our Saviour addressed the deaf man by gestures, he showed his recognition of their efficiency in transmission of ideas. The story is told in the latter part of the seventh chapter of St. Mark's Gospel. In it is found the household word Ephphatha, that is, 'be opened.' It is full of meaning in the school room where the deaf child gladly responds to the patient and ingenious labors of the teacher,

whose work is far harder than that of the teacher of the hearing child.

"The toil of the teacher is finally rewarded in the construction of a bridge connecting the mind of the deaf-mute with the hearing world, and the treasures of literature. It is written language. As a means of accurate thought reception and expression, pencil and paper are more helpful to the mass of deaf-mutes than articulation and lip reading. The difficulties of the latter are so great that graduates of schools where the use of sign language is tabooed gradually resort to writing for relief. Even the very few accomplished lip-readers admit an inability to catch every word from a speaker's lips, as it is impossible to see every position of the vocal organs.

"Their success in keeping up a conversation, wonderful as it is, is due to brightness of mind and ability to supply the missing words by the context. Persons of slow minds do not seem to make good lip-readers.

"These exceptionally good lip-readers that have been found owe the accomplishment largely to the patience and ingenuity of their mothers, who began to teach them as soon as it was discovered that the sense of hearing was gone forever. Their speech is fluent and natural in contrast with the mechanical utterance imparted by artificial methods of instruction.

"An excellent feature of the national convention of educators of the deaf, held last July in Michigan, was the presence of pupils taught under different methods. The delegates were thus given the opportunity to form an opinion as to their merits. The pupils taught under the 'combined' or eclectic system, showed a better command of language and a larger volume of ideas. This system, in use in most American schools for the deaf, embraces all methods under one roof. If a pupil shows aptitude for speech and lip reading, he is taught both as accomplishments. If he does not, he is taught by means of sign language.

"Under the method of instruction, adopted by a few schools, which prohibit the use of hand signs of any sort whatever, only a few pupils are benefited; and these are the bright-minded. They generally are able after graduation to make practical use of speech and lip-reading. But those not equally gifted make a sad failure. They feel that the voice has been cultivated at the expense of the mind. In the use of written language many find themselves behind those taught under the manual, or sign method. And then the lips of strangers are not as easy to read as those

OF THEIR TEACHERS.

"Nearly one-half the teachers of deaf-mutes in the United States are themselves deaf, a goodly number being graduates of Gallaudet College, at Washington, D. C. It is the only institution of the kind in the entire world. A few teachers are the liberally educated hearing sons and daughters of deaf-mutes.

"Their one great advantage is familiarity from infancy with sign language, which fits them preeminently for the noble work. They are graduates of Yale, Trinity College, Johns Hopkins University, Michigan University, and other notable institutions of learning. One, widely known, is the principal of the Pennsylvania Institution at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia.

"The ratio of deaf-mutes to people who hear and speak is about the same in all civilized countries, i.e., 1 to 1,600. Their number in the United States to-day must be 40,000 of all ages; all widely scattered. More than one-half have received an education. Nearly a hundred schools may now be counted from ocean to ocean, with a yearly attendance of 10,000 pupils. Trades are taught them in addition to the intellectual course, as at the very admirably managed school at Columbus.

"On leaving school the deaf-mute finds himself unable to take part in the worship of his fortunate hearing brethren. In this respect he is at far greater disadvantage than his blind brother. The blind need no special ministry, as the deaf do, for they are enabled to worship in common with other people. Opportunities for spiritual culture come to them as easily and often as to anyone.

"But the deaf of this great country have only a dozen clergymen who understand their language. The opportunity comes to them at long intervals, a year sometimes, and at places far away. They sometimes come fifty miles for the blessed privilege of worshipping together. The great railway systems of the country are a great advantage to this handful of hard-worked missionaries, who look after missions hundreds of miles apart. With rapid transit it is possible to spread these ministrations over a wide area.

"For nearly fifty years the Episcopal Church, with her prayer-book, has endeavored to meet the spiritual needs of this scattered people. The work began with a Bible class of adult deaf-mutes in New York city in 1850, and has spread to nearly every city of the Union."

"In behalf of the Virginia Association of the Deaf I wish to thank you for your kinds words or welcome and cheer, and to assure you of our heartfelt appreciation. We feel highly flattered that the Chief Magistrate of the Capital city of the great State of Virginia should do us the compliment to be present at our opening session, and

would advise the association to appoint a committee to prepare a memorial to the members and push the memorial for separate schools before the next General Assembly. Draw up resolutions, prayers and the like, setting forth the great need of separate schools for the colored people, broadcast through the land, and to every able man in the State and get the assistance and influence possible, and I would like to see the influence of the colored people influence from the Principal and the board of our *Alma Mater*—the Virginia Institute for the Deaf and the Blind. Surely such a cause needs the helping hand of such laudable cause. It may cost a little more money, but then the good it will be doing toward God and man is more than repay the cost, which will be paid by the State. The cost of \$100000 annum after the new school is erected. We should not let the "*financial condition of the State*" block us out any longer, and we should not let the wicked men and women block us from pecking at the gate for spiritual pardon, and the Lord has so many to pardon. You and the State is unable to comply with your memorial, and the State has a town lots a part of the large space of land the present school occupies at Harrison. The money that could be realized from the sale of the land would be ample to build a school for the blind.

The delegates will be photographed on the steps of the Capitol at 9 o'clock this morning, and the convention will be called to order at 9:30. Questions of importance will be discussed, and addresses will be delivered by several prominent men.

Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Job Turner, and the association adjourned *sine die* at 11:45 clock. The meeting has been very successful and profitable.

ALEX. L. PACH,
40 North 9th St.,
EASTON, Pa.

Mr. Wm. F. Durian and son, Walter, went over to Atlantic City last Saturday, where they had a very good time, returning home in the evening.

Theo. I. Lounsbury,
Job Printer.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is the best paper for deaf-mutes. It contains all the news about the Deaf. Now is the time to subscribe, only \$1 a year—52 weeks.